



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 8, 1912.

A LEAP INTO THE ABYSS.
PROPOSED LEGISLATION.
PURE TRADE UNIONISM.
THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.
LABOR AND PROFITS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
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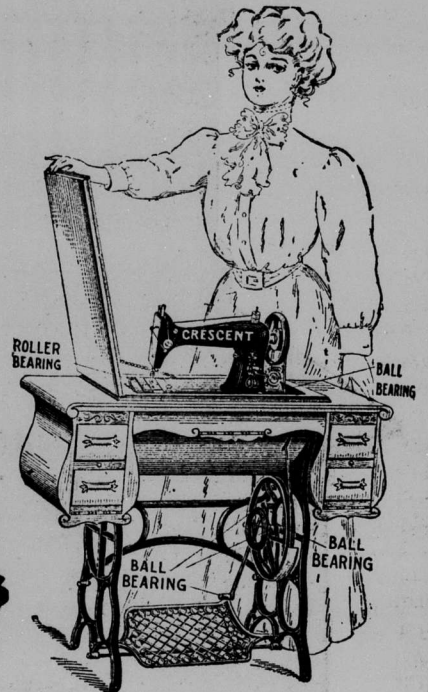
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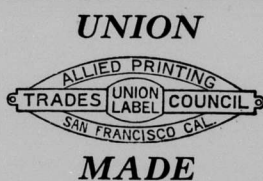
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912.

No. 4

A LEAP INTO THE ABYSS

By Caroline Nelson.

"What does a woman do when she is out of work and has no money and can't get a job?"

"What does she do?" asked our breakfast guest, who was an actress, and a leading lady at that.

"Yes, that is what I would like to know," I said.

"Well, I've been there. I can tell you what I did. It was an awful thing to do, but I couldn't help myself, and I don't care who knows it. It is time these things were known."

"And what did you do, Miss Lead?" I asked, while the bacon and eggs stuck in my throat. I felt very much like I did the first time I saw a live nerve exposed in a body, and was kind of sorry that I had forced the question.

"My parents died when I was a little girl," began the actress. "I went to an aunt, who really couldn't afford to keep me. When I was fourteen years old she sent me to another woman who used me as a slavey in her house. I couldn't stand it, and ran away from her. I was out on the street for several days and at nights slept in doorways. I looked so forlorn that no one could be found who would hire me to do anything. But I knew there were certain places a girl could go to and be fed and receive a hearty welcome. To one of these houses I went. Yes, I knew what kind of house it was. I got a good, square meal and friendly smiles, no suggestion of charity, either.

"When my benumbed brain got warmed up and I began to think, I felt frightened. I began to scheme about getting away. I let on that I was game and satisfied. Along came a man who was no city dweller. I knew that from his bewildered look and honest, good face. The bronze color of his cheeks and far-away gaze in his eyes proclaimed him to be a man out of the wide plains, who had come to town to 'learn.' All that I knew instantly.

"I threw myself on my knees before him, and begged him to save me. 'Can you not see that I am only a little, innocent girl?' I asked him."

"'Good God!' he exclaimed, and looked in terror down on me and lifted me up.

"Yes, he had a revolver in his pocket that got me my street clothes back. The madam looked down in the black steel barrel, obeyed all orders promptly and quietly.

"The moment we were on the street I collapsed in a heap on the sidewalk. It was on the Barbary Coast, and everybody on the street took me for drunk. Well, he took me to a hotel, and the next day came to see me.

"'What are you going to do?' he asked. 'I can't leave you like this. You may have to go back if I do.'

"In all my life I had wanted to go on the stage. To be an actress was my highest ideal. Would he lend me money enough to take me through a dramatic school? Yes, he would send me so much a month. No one can ever imagine how happy I became at that moment. I cried out of pure joy, and Tom pretended that the California dust was bad for his eyes, that the Arizona dust was not nearly so irritating.

"Yes, that was terribly near the line of tragedy; that it ended in a romance in my case was in

itself a romance. Eight hundred thousand women are in the abyss at this moment. They are there because they are either led in or forced in by starvation, and as far as they're concerned it doesn't make the slightest difference how they got in. They live on the average of five years. Every five years there is a new batch. It means that eighteen hundred thousand little girls this morning are on the road to the abyss.

"Did I marry Tom? No, he was a man through and through, but not a man for me. He asked for nothing in return from me. We always remained good friends. Yes, of course, the struggle of the workers could furnish a Shakespeare more tragedy than all the kings and lords put together."

"But, Miss Lead, after you got through your dramatic school the struggle wasn't over, was it?"

"No, you bet it wasn't; and it isn't over yet. Why don't the workers in the industries all organize? Then they would find out what a terrible lot of power they really have. We stage people are a sort of sub-parasites paid to amuse the real parasites and to tickle their fancy. We would a thousand times rather display the real significance of life to the workers, which must be to be free. But until the stage manager feels the pressure in society of that need, we will be playing fool things."

"You seem to be very radical, Miss Lead," I said.

"Of course I am. Anyone that knows the world as I do must be radical."

"Are most stage people that radical?"

"No, they're like any other workers. Most of them see the world through the upper-class glasses, because they were clapped on their noses before they could reason, and are kept there by our so-called moralists."

"Do you think that the workers have the power to bring about justice, that is, equal access to the means of life?"

"Not now, no. But when they get organized they'll have that power."

"I agree with you, Miss Lead; but the workers will never organize, all together. They haven't sense enough, the women especially lack interest in organization. You could never organize them. They have pottered away individually for too many centuries in their homes."

"Did I not just tell you that eight hundred thousand women are driven down into the abyss every five years, by the conditions? Yes. Just so will every workingwoman be driven into labor organization in the future by the same power. Only in one case she is driven to the bad, in the other to the good. Necessity, not preaching, is the power behind the throne. And the same law holds good to workingmen."

"But why do you talk slurringly of our moralists, Miss Lead?"

"Because our moralists apparently haven't yet discovered that for any human being to live upon the labor of another is the greatest immorality of all. But what shall we say of our moralists who point to the man as an example worthy to emulate, who has succeeded in getting thousands of men, women and children to yield up the product of their toil to him, while they get barely enough to keep body and soul together?"

"Oh, don't you believe in brain and ability, Miss Lead?"

"Yes, of course I do; but I don't believe in having this brain and ability being used for the spread of social misery and individual glorification. I believe in the brain and ability that adds to social happiness by giving even more than it takes, for its own individual satisfaction."

"Yes, I know, but that is not human nature."

"Human nature, now really, isn't human nature the same as nature in the beast, birds and plants? Each expresses itself after its own kind, according to the particular channel it is forced into by its condition. If a stock raiser wants good stock, he doesn't hire a preacher to preach to it. He begins by good feeding and healthy surroundings. He doesn't allow one cow to hog the stable and the best feed just because she has the brain and ability to chase the rest out. You see the point?"

"Yes, she'd become sleek and fat, while the others would be miserable looking, bony creatures.

"But there is Rockefeller, who has created the wonderful oil industry."

"Rockefeller can't create a hair on his own bald head, far less can he create a single drop of oil. He took possession of the creation of nature because human society was so organized that it allowed him to do so, and if it hadn't been Rockefeller it would have been somebody else. A society that leaves its means of life to be taken away from it, will have no trouble in getting rid of it. In fact, each individual in such a society will strive to be the successful robber and be proud of it. If he can't come in first, second or third, he'll strive to come in behind the procession somewhere to exploit and gouge, and the moment he loses his hold he is dropped out, and frantic hands grab for his place. Now, what is the use to moralize under the circumstances?"

"But, what on earth can we do to stop it? It seems to me that we're like the fellow who got hold of the bear's tail and can't let go of it."

"I've already told you that the organized workers have the world-power in their hands. They produce all the wealth. When they keep that wealth for themselves the exploiter will be out of his job, just like the chattel slaveholder got out of his job after the emancipation of the slaves."

"I see, Miss Lead, the exploiter will have to do something useful. He'll have to help to create wealth instead of merely, as now, appropriating it."

"Good! I never saw it that way before. Hurrah! for organized labor that'll stand and act as one whole."

"Well, I must hurry up, or I'll be late for rehearsal."

"Oh, but I want to know something about Tom. I never heard of any man like that before."

"Tom was only a cow puncher, who hadn't even learned to read and write. He knew nothing about all the literature that describes bad women. If he had, he would have given me the laugh. He was one out of eight hundred thousand that rescued another one out of eight hundred thousand. Good-bye."

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Constitutional amendment, to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the constitution of the State, by adding a new section thereto, relating to minimum rates of wages for work or labor in any occupation, trade, industry, business, or employment whatsoever, to be known as section twenty-two of article twenty of the constitution of the State of California, and to read as follows:

"Section 22. The Legislature may by appropriate legislation which need not be of general and uniform operation throughout the State, regulate and fix minimum rates of wages for work or labor to be paid by employers in any occupation, trade, industry, business or employment whatsoever; and the Legislature shall not be restricted by any provision to the contrary contained in this constitution from providing and enforcing the legislation contemplated by this section; and it may provide for the fixing of the different minimum rates of wages and the determination of any and all matters in connection with the foregoing subjects of legislation, including the settlement of any dispute arising under such legislation, by arbitration, by State or municipal officers, boards, or commissions, by the courts, or by either any or all of these agencies. It is further provided that, until the Legislature shall provide a law that is applicable to a particular occupation, trade, industry, business, or employment carried on or conducted in any county, city and county, or city, the legislative body of such county, city and county, or city, shall have authority and power, similar in extent and effect to that conferred upon the Legislature by this section to pass local laws governing the matters set forth herein, anything in their charters or in the general laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Under present constitutional provisions, it is thought, no effective or practical legislation can be enacted. The proposed amendment attempts to obviate the following difficulties: (1) A uniform law for the entire State would be met with such a storm of opposition that it is not safe to attempt it at this time; nevertheless, the language proposed here permits such a law to be framed. (2) Industrial legislation requires nice and frequent adjustments, therefore legislative as well as judicial, or quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial powers must be delegated to State or local boards to make such adjustments; the language used permits a variety of systems to be adopted. (3) In case of failure to get general legislation it is desirable that local legislative bodies have power to enact local legislation on the subject. The provision to that effect overcomes any court decisions that otherwise may prevent such legislation.

An act to prohibit misrepresentations of conditions of employment and of opportunities for employment whereby persons seeking employment may be induced to immigrate into any State, territory, the District of Columbia, or any of the possessions of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a misrepresentation, to be actionable under this act, shall consist of any false or untrue statement or concealment of a material fact with respect to general and commonly prevailing conditions of employment or opportunities for employment, to be found in any occupation, trade, industry, business, or employment whatsoever, carried on or conducted, or to be carried on or to be conducted, in any part of the several States, territories, the District of Columbia, or any of the possessions of the United States. A material fact shall be held to be a fact of such a nature that, if known by the person seeking employment, it would have had the effect or tendency to influence such per-

son not to migrate to that particular part of the United States. Conditions of employment shall be held to include among others the following particulars relating to an employment, to wit: demand for labor; supply of labor; competition between different classes of labor, and what class of labor is preferred by employers; hours of labor; wages; comparative cost of living; housing conditions; climatic and sanitary conditions; hazards to life and limb; labor laws; taxes and charges; and the existence of any strike, lock-out, open or closed shop, or other labor trouble. Any report or official statement issued by any governmental authority, foreign, national, state, district, county, or municipal, or by any officer or department thereof in whom is vested authority to investigate conditions of employment and labor, or to collect statistics with reference to labor, shall in any action or other proceeding under this act, be held prima facie evidence of the fact or facts sought to be established thereby.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any company, partnership, association, or corporation, either as principal, or as agent of another person, company, partnership, association or corporation, by means of any advertisement in any newspaper, magazine, periodical, book, or other publication of general or limited circulation, or by means of posters, pictures, pamphlets, circulars, letters, post cards, or other written or printed matter, or by means of lectures, demonstrations, discourses, or other personal solicitations, or by exhibits, or by any other means whatsoever, to misrepresent any condition of employment or opportunity for employment, to be found in any occupation, trade, industry, business, or employment whatsoever, carried on or conducted, or to be carried on or to be conducted in any part of any State, territory, the District of Columbia, or any of the possessions of the United States, and thereby induce or influence, or attempt to induce or to influence any person seeking employment to leave his place of residence, whether permanent or temporary, in any State, territory, district, or possession of the United States, or in a foreign country, and to immigrate or come into any other State, territory, district, or possession of the United States; and for every violation of any of the provisions of this section the person, company, partnership, association, or corporation violating the same, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such person thus induced to immigrate as aforesaid, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; or for every violation of the provisions hereof the person violating the same may be prosecuted in a criminal action for a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor more than two years; and under either the civil or the criminal procedure mentioned, separate suits or prosecutions may be brought for each person thus induced to immigrate as aforesaid.

Section 3. That out of any sum thus recovered by the United States the courts shall upon proper conditions allow and order to be paid to any person thus induced to immigrate as aforesaid his necessary traveling expenses, or so much thereof as the court may deem proper, to enable such person to return to the place from which he came.

Section 4. That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the Commissioner General of Immigration shall enforce the provisions of this act insofar as they or any of them concern the immigration of aliens, and their duties and powers under this act shall be, so far as applicable, the same as conferred upon them by the act



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of Congress, approved February 20, 1907, and entitled: "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," and any and all acts now existing or hereafter made amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, which all and singular for the purpose of enforcement of this act are hereby incorporated into and made a part of, or shall hereafter when so made be incorporated into and made part of, this act.

All persons interested in above legislation are requested to communicate any criticisms or suggestions for improvement in the drafting of the above measures, to the Law and Legislative Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of the Labor Council, held March 1st:

Whereas, The Hon. Clarence S. Darrow is under indictment at Los Angeles on the charge of bribing a juror in a case in which he was retained by the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, The enemies of labor realize that by sending Darrow to prison they will have checked the activity of the ablest and most devoted legal champion ever enlisted in the labor movement, and

Whereas, Darrow's whole life bears witness to his unselfish devotion to the cause of the poor and friendless in their unequal struggle for a better chance to live, and

Whereas, His devotion to that cause has time and again won decisive victories for the workers, and

Whereas, Through his writings and the influence of his remarkable personality he has opened the eyes of thousands to the injustices under which labor has suffered and enlisted their help in the contest for fair wages and conditions, and

Whereas, In devoting his talents to the cause of labor he has won the hostility of the wealthy and powerful, renounced the honors and privileges they otherwise would have heaped upon him, and has cut himself off from the political preferment or the great wealth that was his to command, and

Whereas, The only reward he may expect is the gratitude and loyalty of the workers for whose welfare he has given all his energies and talents, and for whom he has sacrificed his health and almost life itself; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, that this Council, acknowledging labor's debt of gratitude to Clarence S. Darrow, hereby declares its refusal to believe him guilty of any wrongdoing and extends to him this assurance of its deep affection and high regard.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER.

Resolution of Protest.

Whereas, It is common report that the mill workers of Lawrence, Mass., despite long hours of useful labor are unable to maintain what is called "The American Standard of Living," in spite of the fact that the people of the United States pay abnormally high prices for the product of their labor, and

Whereas, These mill workers, unable to improve their condition by any other means, have at last been compelled to strike in an effort to force consideration from the owners of the machines they work, and

Whereas, The attitude of the officers of the law since the beginning of the strike has been typified by the remark of Mayor Scanlon, as reported by the Associated Press: "If you want fight, you'll get all you want of it!" and

Whereas, The strikers, realizing that employers generally rely upon the suffering of helpless families to weaken the determination of the workers and so break a strike, adopted the origi-

nal expedient of sending their children out of the danger zone to friends in a neighboring city, and

Whereas, The authorities, using the militia regardless of law and humanity, resorted to violence to prevent the children from leaving the scene of danger, and

Whereas, Senator Miles Poindexter, after personal investigation, says, "Women and children have been violently seized and dragged to the police station for no reason but that the mothers were attempting to send their children out of town," and

Whereas, Strikers are being held in jail on trumped-up charges, are denied bail, and their trials are indefinitely postponed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, do protest against the lawlessness of the civil and military authorities of Massachusetts as calculated to lead to endless violence, and especially do we protest against holding innocent children in a place of danger and want; and further, be it

Resolved, That we commend the efforts of Senator Miles Poindexter, Congressman Victor Berger, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagle, and Commissioner of Labor Neill, to secure a Federal investigation of working conditions at Lawrence; and, also, be it

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress and upon the Department of Commerce and Labor the necessity for making the investigation thorough and complete, regardless of the outcome of the strike, and of giving the facts the utmost publicity to the end that the public may know:

First—To what extent a high protective tariff protects the workers.

Second—To what degree the power of the State has been used to hold the workers in subjection. And, further, be it

Resolved, That we demand that the Department of Justice proceed to put a stop to the lawlessness of the civil and military authorities in Lawrence, and that habeas corpus proceedings be immediately instituted in the Federal courts to release from jail those strike prisoners who have committed no crime; and also, be it

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be mailed to our Representatives in Congress, to Senator Poindexter, to Representative Berger, to Secretary Nagle, to Commissioner Neill, to President Taft, to United States District Attorney French, and to the press, also to Governor Foss.

Fraternally submitted,

R. E. IRWIN,

Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256.

March 1, 1912.

Whereas, Modern industrial society has brought women from the home into every avenue of commercial, industrial and professional life as wage earners, and has proven their fitness to perform their work in these fields with fidelity and distinction, and

Whereas, Even-handed justice can do no less than give to the worker, of either sex, the same

payment for services performed as is given the worker of the opposite sex doing the same work, particularly in view of the fact that in either case the worker is bound to maintain American standards of living; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, this 13th day of February, 1912, that we declare it to be the policy of the city and county government henceforth to pay to women employees in all departments the same wage or compensation for work performed as is granted to men performing a like service, and that we declare it to be the policy of the city government that no women employed in any department shall because of the enforcement of this rule be supplanted in their position by men.

Resolved, That the clerk be instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to all departments, and request their compliance therewith.

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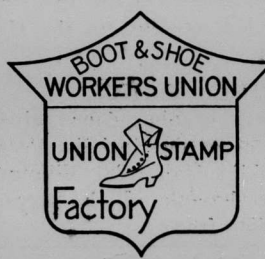
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PURE TRADE UNIONISM.

By J. B. Dale.

In the "Labor Clarion" dated February 16th, appeared an article by Hugo Lenz, under the title, "Menace of the I. W. W.'s." The writer was replying to an article that appeared in the "Clarion" written by John Kean, president of the Longshoremen's Union.

I have neither time nor disposition, nor is it necessary for me to go to the defense of John Kean. His efforts in the labor movement are of sufficient worth to recommend him to well-informed trade unionists of the Pacific Coast.

The portion of the article that I wish to notice is as follows: "When the workers are robbed of their skill they will have nothing to contract for and will then be outside of the fold of the A. F. of L., which is based on 'craft autonomy,' the 'sacredness of contract' and the 'identity of interests between the wage worker and employer.' (That is why the A. F. of L. will never succeed in organizing the millions of migratory workers who are working in one industry today and in another tomorrow. Witness also how tenaciously Gompers clings to the Civic Federation.)" His lamentations remind me of the old maid whom her father found crying bitterly on his return home from work. Asking her what was the occasion for her tears, he received no answer. Finally, after losing his patience, he demanded an explanation. Between her sobs, she explained herself thusly: "I have just been out in the smoke house, and a ham of meat is hanging by a very small cord and it occurred to my mind that in the event of my getting married and a little boy coming to see us and he was playing in the smoke house and that string should break and the ham should fall, on my little boy, what a calamity that would be."

Now the poor brother loses sight of the fact that the organization to which he belongs and has the honor to represent as a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, the Machinists' Union, has secured better conditions, shorter hours, increased pay, etc., through organization. Still this pessimistic brother, who wishes to deal with conditions as he would like to find them, not as they are, permits himself to criticize and to retard one of the greatest human institutions that has so far been devised in the annals of mankind, namely, the American labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor. The brother loses sight of the fact that eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but the price of everything that is worth having. It's the price of an eight-hour day, of a sanitary workshop. In short it is the price of life itself.

His assertions that the American Federation of Labor will fail in their undertaking to organize the semi-skilled, the unskilled or migratory men, fall flat when confronted with the facts. The California State Federation of Labor, in conjunction with the California State Building Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council, took up the work some eighteen months ago of organizing those men, and at the present time there are two organizations in San Francisco, two in Los Angeles, and one each in the following places: Oakland, Richmond, Stockton, San Jose, Fresno and Bakersfield. The membership approaches 5000 and a member's card is transferable from one union to another.

Now it is a matter of history that the conditions of those men have been bettered through their organization. Their hours have been shortened, and their pay increased, but of course little things of that nature have no place in the argument of an Industrial Worker of the World.

If our "theoretical" fellow workers of the I. W. W. would help us in our efforts to organize the migratory workers instead of wasting all their energies in knocking, some people may believe that there was some sincerity in their loud talk about "one big union."

UNEMPLOYED LEAGUE.

The churches of San Francisco, irrespective of creed or denomination, will rally to the support of organized labor and co-operate with the San Francisco League for the Protection of the Unemployed, in warning the workers of the world to stay away from San Francisco, where thousands of men are walking the streets in search for employment.

In response to the appeal of organized labor, the Rev. William Nat Friend, chairman of the industrial activities committee of the San Francisco Church Federation, representing all the Protestant churches of San Francisco, will address a circular letter to every religious weekly and monthly paper published in the United States and Canada, in which he will describe industrial conditions existing in San Francisco and warn labor to stay away from this city. Editors of religious periodicals will be requested to publish the circular letter in full and to comment upon it editorially.

At the next meeting of the San Francisco Church Federation delegates will be chosen to represent the federation in the San Francisco League for the Protection of the Unemployed, which meets every Saturday evening in the Building Trades Temple.

As chairman of the local social service committee of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, the Rev. William Nat Friend will at once get in touch with similar committees throughout the country and urge their hearty co-operation.

The sympathies of the Howard Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. William Nat Friend is pastor, will be enlisted in the movement to protect the unemployed, the church will be requested to send a delegate to the San Francisco League for the Protection of the Unemployed, and will be asked to aid financially the work of organized labor in the campaign of publicity.

Acting in his official capacity as chairman of the committee on church and labor of the California Synod of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. William Nat Friend will request the committees on church and labor in the various Presbyterian churches of the State, also the professors and students of the San Francisco Theological Seminary at San Anselmo, to render every assistance possible.

Through the San Francisco Church Federation, members of the Protestant churches of this city will be asked to communicate with their friends in the east and acquaint them with existing industrial conditions here.

The Catholic churches of San Francisco are already co-operating with the San Francisco League for the Protection of the Unemployed, the Rev. Father Rogers, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, appearing before the Board of Supervisors in behalf of the resolution introduced by Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher, which resulted in that body taking steps to warn labor to keep away from San Francisco.

Organized labor in congratulating Father Rogers in his noble stand for humanity, has been assured by that reverend gentleman that the Catholic church will co-operate with the San Francisco League for the Protection of the Unemployed.

FRANKLIN HALL DANCE.

The regular Wednesday evening dance given by the women's committee of the Socialist Party will take place in Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore street, near Bush. Refreshments will be served. Gentlemen 50 cents, ladies free.

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THE SUPREME ISSUE.

By Norman Duxbury.

The world is so regulated by providence that a man's labor is always amply sufficient to provide him with all things needful to him and also with pleasant objects of luxury. And the supreme issue now before the voters of this nation is whether or not each citizen shall be guaranteed access to the material things God gave to all and the result of his labor.

During the last fifteen years living has gone up 60 per cent. and wages not 20 per cent., and thousands of men, deprived of work, are now walking the streets in vain for employment—returning with anguish and despair—empty-handed—to the waiting wife and hungry children.

Conservation is the real talk these days—a national issue—and we are strongly inclined to believe that trees, coal deposits, water power and other resources will be conserved, preserved, picked and canned for the exclusive use of a few capitalists—but no politician has yet hit on a plan to conserve children. Surely a child is worth more than a tree.

But we are too poor to look after the conservation of children.

Being a Christian nation, we don't believe in murder—not retail. We are horribly shocked if a savage chief taxes every man in his tribe \$33 per year and then spends \$23 for killing other people and doesn't have a cent to spare to save the children. Yet that's just what we are doing.

The California State University has spent altogether, in its twenty years of existence, less than the cost of one battleship—and our Christian politicians are urging a bigger navy and heavier guns, while two million little children are being murdered in our mines and factories.

This is the issue the sovereign voters are to decide on in a few months, whether or not this system be continued.

We Socialists have done with it forever; we have no part or lot in it. Our part is to make war on this system, and we will make no truce or compromise with it now or ever. Here we take our stand. "God help us," we cannot do otherwise, because we see the mass of people living in want and misery in a world filled to overflowing with abundance.

We ask to put forth just our strength, our human strength—all starting fairly, all equipped alike.

We would have the Government secure to us the opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that the welfare of the people be the supreme end of government.

It is a long, long story, the suffering of the workers; but, after forty centuries of brutal history, the workers have got the floor, not now, cringing as slaves, but free and independent citizens, demanding our natural heritage, the earth, and free access to the forces of nature, that we and our children may live.

We have tried religion; have asked for bread and are handed a smooth theological stone—anointed with Standard Oil—until we have spiritual indigestion.

Nor will the referendum and recall, even served up to include the judiciary, suffice us. We want to live; our needs are elemental, basic. We are empty of stomach and want to eat. Always we have worked for others and we are starving; our wives and children are without food and raiment because of the merciless exploitation which has made itself a science, exalted itself into law and stalks on over us, head up and unashamed.

This system must be ended; it cannot be mended. Private ownership of the means of life is private ownership of men's bodies and souls, and Socialism, the right of a man to labor and the ownership of his own production, is the supreme issue.

It is joy to think the best we can of humankind.—Wordsworth.

DARROW'S SERVICES APPRECIATED.

In appreciation of his services in behalf of the working class, Clarence S. Darrow in Los Angeles has been sent the following letter by Moving Picture Operators' Union of San Francisco:

"We, the members of Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 162, do hereby convey to you our sympathy, love and esteem, and our gratitude for your long life of devotion to the cause of the laboring class.

"In the many battles of the laboring class versus big business, you have always been in the front ranks fighting for the former, very often equipping our army at your own expense.

"By pen and word of mouth you have shown how our government machinery is almost hopelessly under the control of big interests, and that by reason of this fact the workers are handicapped in their struggle for social justice. You have shown how, in the mockery of our present system of government, the cards are always stacked against the laboring class in the game of life, and how difficult it is for the laboring class to scratch out a mere existence.

"We wish to further acknowledge our appreciation of your tireless devotion to the cause of labor. We realize that it is to your good efforts that we are indebted for the eight-hour legal day in the State of Illinois, our present child-labor laws, the betterment of conditions among railroad men, in coal mines and factories, and numerous other good deeds due to your continued efforts to champion our cause.

"Your life's devotion to the cause of liberty, and particularly to the emancipation of the working class, from unjust laws and conditions, when you were aware of the flattery, the riches and the worldly power that would have been yours had you but given your talents to the services of capitalism, is sufficient proof to the laboring class throughout the world that your present predicament is due to the efforts of big business to crush our champion.

"Realizing this, we wish to further extend you our moral and financial support. Sincerely trusting that all possible success shall attend you in this, your hour of trial, we have the honor to remain your sincere friends and brothers."

CARMEN DISCHARGED.

During the past week the United Railroads dismissed twenty-four of its employees for the "good of the service."

The men, when they reported for work on Monday and Tuesday mornings were ordered to report to Superintendent Tripp, who, by the way, was expelled from the Carmen's Union several years ago because of disloyalty to the union. When they arrived at the office of the superintendent they were roughly commanded to turn over their badges. Some of the men asked why they were being so treated and received the reply: "I guess you know." Upon being pressed for a reason for dismissal, however, the men were informed that it was "for the good of the service." The real reason, of course, is that they were suspected of being members of the union.

FAIL TO AGREE.

The controversy between the Shipbuilders' Association (which includes the Union Iron Works, the Moore and Scott Iron Works and several smaller corporations), and the various shipwrights' unions, which resulted in a lockout of over 500 men last week, is practically unchanged. A conference was held Monday afternoon between representatives of the corporations and the different local unions involved, but no progress was made in reaching a settlement. The corporations held to their open-shop ultimatum and refused to pay more than \$4 per day. The unions refused to recede from their demand for union conditions and the union scale of \$5 per day for caulking.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912.

We shall do so much in the years to come:

But what have we done today?

We shall give our gold in a princely sum:

But what did we give today?

We shall lift the Heart and dry the Tear;

We shall plant a Hope in the face of Fear;

We shall speak the words of Love and Cheer:

But what did we speak today?

—The Chancellor.

The last issue of the "Pacific Printer" is as neat and artistic a piece of printing as it has been our pleasure to look at in many a day. It is a credit to the printing fraternity of this section of the country.

Congressman Maher, one of the labor group in Congress, has introduced a bill calling for the retirement of civil service employees in the post-office department who have reached the age of 60 years, providing for half-pay thereafter. Similar measures are already pending.

All indications seem to point to the unfairness of the district attorney in Los Angeles in the Darrow case operating as a boomerang. His failure to take a transcript of the testimony before the grand jury, to be turned over to the defendant, seems to have resulted in a tangle from which he is unable to extricate himself. It is just another case of the trap catching the trapper.

Much reading matter was crowded out of the New Labor Temple edition of the "Labor Clarion" last week owing to the large amount of advertising patronage which the paper received. We would respectfully call the attention of unionists to the fact that their patronage of advertisers will help both your official paper and your cause. Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

President Mahon of the Amalgamated Society of Street and Electric Railway Employees is in the city in the interest of his organization, having just arrived from Los Angeles. Richard Cornelius, who had been in the east attending the executive board meetings, returned in company with President Mahon. It is hoped the visit to this city of President Mahon will redound to the benefit of the local division.

The League for the Protection of the Unemployed has inserted warnings in the newspapers of the larger cities of the country warning men against the deceitful advertisements of designing persons in this city urging workingmen to come out here. Post cards will also be sent throughout the world bearing the same information. Every trade unionist in the city is urged to send one or more of these cards to friends located elsewhere and have them spread the truth concerning conditions here throughout the land.

THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

The Citizens' Alliance seems to have found some people in this city foolish enough to advance some money in order that the long discredited and repudiated institution which was formerly full of promises and short on execution might again assume a pose indicative of life. It is not probable, however, that those who have previously had anything to do with this institution can again be induced to become its victims.

During the past week or two circular letters have been distributed throughout the city in an effort to stir up interest in the mission of this destructive organization—destructive, in that it aims to destroy everything and calculates the construction of nothing. It generally succeeds, however, in destroying the credit of its membership and nothing else.

Not content with being miserable creatures themselves the members of this despicable organization would also draw others down to their level, as is indicated by these statements made in one of their circulars: "The Citizens' Alliance wishes to announce that there are open-shop restaurants established in all parts of the city," and then calls upon the people to "show your Americanism" by patronizing them.

The same circular also contains these statements: "The open shop firms are upon the increase. Open shop and prosperity, closed shop and calamity." The circular fails to state where the open shops are increasing or where they are prosperous. But, presumably, they hope to deceive some of our business men by such statements in order that they may be induced to contribute money to pay the salaries of the falsifiers.

This same institution has also sent out the following letter:

"San Francisco, Cal., February 8, 1912.

"Mr. J. Philip Bird, Sec.-Treas., National Council for Industrial Defense, 30 Church street, New York, N. Y.

"My Dear Mr. Bird—I want to call your attention to the fact that the labor unions all along the coast are now advertising that people of all kinds keep away from California. You may take this as a notice that conditions are normal. There is no extraordinary prosperity, there is no extraordinary supply of labor on hand and there is but little poverty and hard times. We look for a great improvement in conditions very soon. Something should be done, however, to prevent a blacklisting of the coast cities.

"Very truly yours,

"P. N. BERINGER, Secretary."

This letter, of course, was not intended for the eyes of San Francisco business men, who know that business conditions are far below normal, and that there is an extraordinary supply of labor on hand.

The foregoing letter, however, demonstrates that these creatures cannot be honest with one another. It is just one continual round of falsehood and deceit.

The Board of Supervisors on Monday of this week adopted resolutions warning workingmen to stay away from San Francisco as the city is flooded with idle men, yet one gourmand writing to another says there is not an oversupply of labor here. The man who gave out such a statement deliberately falsified or is mentally incompetent. Charitable persons may assume the latter, but there is method in such madness.

It is not probable that many San Francisco business men will be deceived by the falsehoods of the Citizens' Alliance, because local men know the character of the individuals behind it, but persons in the east who are not familiar with the tactics of these creatures may be led to believe that there is some ground for such reports as are sent out by this institution.

How long will the honest citizens of this city put up with such conduct?

LABOR AND PROFITS.

The San Francisco "Chronicle," in discussing the British coal strike, unburdens itself in the following fashion:

"The causes of the dispute are not understood here, except that it is a demand for an increase of wages, apparently made necessary by the increased cost of living. When such increase is necessary and mine owners cannot grant it except at a loss, the obvious thing to do is to grant the increase and raise the price of coal. But coal is in competition with other kinds of fuel in all parts of the world, and it may be that British coal cannot be sold at higher prices."

The idea here conveyed is that if the British mine owner cannot pay a living wage and at the same time reap large profits, then the coal miners should submit to starvation wages in order to remain employed as coal miners in England. The thought dominant at all times in the mind of the "Chronicle" writer is one of profit for the employer and submission on the part of the employee. That it might be well for the employer in such cases to sacrifice a portion of his profits never occurs to the "Chronicle" man.

A little further on in the same editorial we find this gem of philosophy:

"It is certainly true that in some countries and some industries wages paid will not enable families to live as human beings should live. But what can be done about it? There are no great profits in production anywhere, for the rise in prices affects employers as much as labor, and labor is as much interested as employers that there shall be profits, in order that there may be new investment, which makes work for more labor."

"But what can be done about it?" What can be done with mortals so lost to right thinking that they believe that some men ought to be willing to live like cattle in order that other men may live in luxury?

Did the idea ever penetrate the brain of the "Chronicle" man that it might be possible to so adjust matters that the things which produce large profits might be made to bear a part of the burden of those things which are necessary to the human race, yet which cannot be produced without working hardships upon the toilers under the present scheme of things?

Does he believe that the world must always go on with some of its people enduring hunger and misery in order that others may live in splendor and plenty? Is it not more reasonable to presume that an all-wise Providence has given us such natural resources as would sustain all the people of the earth in comfort if properly managed by us? Has he no remedy to offer for such conditions as he describes, and if so, would he have us continue in the same old rut without experimenting a little in the hope that we may find relief of some character?

Now there are those who believe, and their number is increasing rapidly, that any business which cannot pay a living wage does not deserve to live and should be permitted to die a natural death. Any man who cannot so conduct his business as to enable him to pay a wage that will furnish workmen with life's necessities should get out of that business and go to work at something that he can make yield a living wage. Boiled down to its last analysis, however, anything that the human family really need can be produced under conditions which will permit of men living as humans should. The trouble is, and has been, that some men take so much that nothing is left for others. This condition of affairs must be changed. If not by increasing wages, then in some other way.

Our whole worth and perfection consists in thought. . . . Let us study the art of thinking well. This is the rule of life and the foundation of morals.—Pascal.

Fluctuating Sentiments

It is as hard a thing to maintain a sound understanding, a tender conscience, a lively, gracious, heavenly spirit, and an upright life in the midst of contention, as to keep your candle lighted in the greatest storms.

George Fuller Golden, playwright, actor, humanitarian and father of the White Rats, the theatrical organization connected with the A. F. of L., is dead. The end came peacefully last Saturday, at his home in Los Angeles, after a long and brave battle with the great white plague. Three years ago he came to Los Angeles with his family in the hope that the warm sunshine of this fair land would restore him again to vigor.

Why do horses which are checked very high toss their heads even higher? Because the check rein prevents them from lowering their heads, and the agony of their position forces them to twitch in a vain effort to relieve themselves. Passers-by think the tossing of the head a sign of life and healthy activity. It is a proof of torture. High check reins cause injury to the neck muscles, to the lungs, to the blood vessels, to the nerves, and even to the knees.

None but a strong man is capable of fighting such abuses as child labor, because he must expect to be stung by the wasps of misrepresentation and distortion, and by the hornets who hate interference with their improper private enterprises, therefore the person who can not stand all sorts of abuse is sorely out of place in such a movement. Greed has plenty of money to spend in the effort to discredit those who oppose it, and can hire brains capable of advancing powerful and plausible stories to beat down opposition. Yet strong men must and do fight it successfully.

In the struggle for existence, many interests find that they come in conflict with other interests which were scarcely dreamed of in the beginning. The fair man in such cases endeavors to find an equitable solution of the problem. He looks for a point in the road where the width is sufficient to permit of an uninjured passage, where one hub will not strike the other, and where both may continue on their way none the worse for the meeting. Not so, however, with the greedy wayfarer. He immediately proceeds to look for an advantage whereby he will be able to force the conflicting element over the brink of the precipice, in order that he may continue on his selfish way undisturbed and unmindful of the interests of others. There is too much of this spirit in the world, and it must be crushed out and destroyed.

Nature loves balance, and the child who is compelled to grow and develop in the factory, mill and workshop is denied the right to be well balanced, because the time which should be devoted to play is directed in other channels. This is in violation of nature's solemn laws and the penalty for such violation will always be the lack of full rounded development of both mind and body. It would not be so pitiable if the penalty could be shifted to the shoulders of those who are responsible for this condition of affairs instead of the burden being placed upon the innocent child who has no choice in the matter. The child's face seamed with lines of care should pierce the hearts of the cruel masters responsible for such conditions. The world is being aroused to the necessity of remedying these wrongs, and let us hope that the day is not far distant when those who exploit growing children will be placed in the category of criminals.

Wit at Random

She—Do you give your wife an allowance, or does she ask you for money when she wants it?
He—Both.—Boston "Transcript."

The other day a friend said: "Before I got married I was fairly truthful, but I had not been married six months when I had developed to such an extent that I was an accomplished liar."

The Henpecked Husband—Is my wife going out, Elsie?

Elsie—Yes, sir.

Henpecked Husband—Do you know if I am going with her?

"And how is your son, the young surgeon, getting on, Colonel?"

"Oh, awfully well—making great strides! He has just performed on his sixth patient, and the beggar lived for nearly twelve hours."

Mrs. De Style—Marie, I shall take one of the children to church with me.

The Maid—Yes'm.

Mrs. De Style—Which one will go best with my new purple gown?—Boston "Transcript."

"Are these your clothes, or mine?" asked the athletic man of his athletic wife.

"Look in the pockets," was the reply. "If you find smelling salts they're mine; if it's a whisky flask they're yours."

Casey (pointing to doctor he knows)—A great many people owe their lives to that doctor.

Slattery—Is he a good doctor?

Casey—It isn't that—he's never in when you want him.

"If I were a great author I would dedicate a book to you."

"You'll do that, anyhow," replied the bride.

"What sort of a book?"

"A check book."—Washington "Star."

"Eureka!" exclaimed Hiram Hoskins, who, with a lighted candle in his hand, was hunting for a leak in the gas-pipe.

A moment later Mrs. Hoskins sadly said: "That's just our luck. Now we'll have to pay out more money to get the roof fixed."—Chicago "Record-Herald."

Mirth was created at the special meeting of New York union when one of the speakers credited P. T. Barnum with Lincoln's "You can fool some of the people all the time," etc. But any one is apt to make a mistake. Doesn't Shakespeare say, in "Paradise Lost" that "A man's a man for a' that?"—New York "Union Printer."

"I hope our dear old Dr. Wu Ting-fang is on the right side in these Chinese troubles," said a diplomat at a dinner in Washington.

"Dr. Wu," he continued, "used to tell me many illuminating anecdotes about the Chinese character. I remember one about ingenuity."

"A Chinaman, the anecdote ran, found his wife lying dead in a field one morning; a tiger had killed her."

"The Chinaman went home, procured some arsenic, and, returning to the field, sprinkled it over the corpse."

"The next day the tiger's dead body lay beside the woman's. The Chinaman sold the tiger's skin to a mandarin, and its body to a physician to make fear-cure powders, and with the proceeds he was able to buy a younger wife."—New York "Tribune."

Miscellaneous

THREE EXPLANATIONS.

We are offered three reasons for the great strike of mill workers at Lawrence, Massachusetts. One is by the chief executive of the State. Another is by a Government expert employed in the Bureau of Commerce and Labor. The third is by William D. Haywood. The three views are here given:

"Back of whatever causes there may be for this strike, the fundamental cause is the high cost of living, from which the working people of all parts of the country suffer, due in large part to the present excessive tariff. The purchasing power of the dollar continues to diminish."—Governor Foss, of Massachusetts.

"The strike was part of the Socialist propaganda to make for a national strike as part of a world-wide movement for social revolution. It was an essential part of the Socialist revolutionary movement which is spreading more rapidly than most people are aware of among workers whom the leaders of the movement find easiest to inflame. The Lawrence strikers are prosperous and average \$9.50 a week, which is increased, where families work, to \$18."—F. G. R. Gordon, United States immigration inspector, who says he investigated the strike for the Department of Labor.

"Gordon's average takes skilled and unskilled labor, foremen and other highly paid persons into consideration. The real average is less than \$6 weekly. This strike is due to the desire of the workers to earn a living wage. Do you think parents would let their children go among strangers to be cared for if they had any other recourse? Greed for the dollar by the big mill owners, beneficiaries of the governmental policy, caused this strike."—William D. Haywood, strike leader.

While we have no admiration for Haywood or his methods, we think he is the only one of the three who knows what he is talking about, or who offers even a reasonable explanation. Governor Foss is only partly right, but he does not get down to fundamentals. As usual the Government employee juggles the figures for the purpose of helping the administration that employs him. Haywood tells the plain and unvarnished truth when he says that "greed for the dollar by the big mill owners" is the prime cause of the strike. The textile industry, the highest protected industry in this country, not even excepting the steel industry, pays the lowest wages of any industry employing skilled or semi-skilled workers. The greedy mill owners, pleading for a tariff to protect the American workers, have filled their big mills with ignorant workers imported from Europe in flagrant violation of the immigration laws. They pay even less than starvation wages, forcing the workers to live more like animals than like humans—all the while pleading for the protection of American workers and filching vast sums from both ends of the line, from the consuming public at the one end and from the helpless and hopeless workers at the other.

I saw a funeral procession; I saw it from a mountain peak; I saw it crawling along and curving here and there, serpent-like, through a level vast plain. I seemed to see a hundred miles of the procession, but neither the beginning of it nor the end of it was within the limits of my vision. The procession was in ten divisions, each division marked by a sombre flag, and the whole represented ten years of our railway activities in the accident line; each division was composed of 80,000 cripples, and was bearing its own year's 10,000 mutilated corpses to the grave; in the aggregate 800,000 cripples and 100,000 dead, drenched in blood.—Mark Twain.

CAVERLY ANSWERED.

By G. H. Davie.

Editor "Labor Clarion."

In your issue of March 1st Mr. Richard Caverly rather severely criticises the International Typographical Union pension system. Without going into details I wish briefly to mention a few points in favor of our plan which I think are overlooked by Mr. Caverly. In the first place, the pension provided by the union is quite different from an insurance company's annuity in that it is not payable to all printers who reach the age of sixty, but to only those who are unable to earn \$4 or \$5 a week at the trade. In the case of an annuity the insurance company is under contract to pay a stipulated sum annually or monthly after the expiration of a specific period. This is a very different proposition.

Many printers who have passed age sixty are steadily employed; some of them holding situations at seventy years and upward. Not only are these men not on the pension roll, but they are regularly contributing toward the support of their less fortunate brothers.

Again, if a printer-pensioner works more than one day a week he draws nothing from the fund for that week. If he earns above a certain minimum during any calendar month, he also is taxed to carry on the pension system. Even the pensioner himself contributes from his weekly allowance, the same as if receiving wages.

These vital differences aid materially in assuring the success of our pension plan. But there are other points differentiating it from ordinary commercial annuities. The Typographical Union is not bound to continue the payment of any certain sum per week. If experience should prove the present amount not feasible, it rests with the members to reduce it or to increase the assessment necessary to meet all claims. At present there is no prospect of any change being found necessary, however, as the reserve fund is increasing by about \$10,000 a month.

The objection to fraternal insurance, i. e., that new members cannot be secured in sufficient numbers to overcome the yearly increase in average age of the membership, will not apply to our pension plan, as all members are assessed, and new members (largely made up of graduating apprentices of about twenty years of age) must pay their percentage tax along with the older ones.

When its reserve (already nearly half a million dollars) is properly invested and drawing, say, 4 per cent, the International Typographical Union pension system will be, it would seem, well assured of continued successful operation, and no doubt it will be the means of easing the declining years of thousands of our members in the years to come.

SOCIALISTS TAKE ACTION.

Whereas, Numerous press reports are to the effect that an amalgamation of the Socialist party of California with the Union Labor party of San Francisco and the Union Labor party of the State is about to be perfected, and a new political party formed, and

Whereas, Such reports are untrue and misleading as regards the Socialist party, for the following reasons:

First—Because both the National and State Socialist party constitutions prohibit them from fusing or trading for office with any other political party;

Second—Violation of this clause subjects any State or local to expulsion and loss of its charter;

Third—Any member of the Socialist party who advocates fusion or the formation of any other political party, is subject to expulsion.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
PETER FITZGERALD,
MARTIN HANSON,
Committee on Resolutions.

JUDGING TRADES UNIONISM.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Nothing is ever gained by mere denunciation. This applies to trades unionism, as it does to everything else. The time has come for a sane study of what Carlyle has called "the universal vital problem of the world."

Ordinarily trades unionism is judged by a newspaper story which had its birth in an insignificant strike event, but which was nurtured by the irresponsible reporter of a sensational newspaper. Sometimes the story of tyranny or lawlessness practiced by trades unions is true, but this lawlessness is not an essential part of trades unionism, any more than hazing is an essential part of the college curriculum, or the killing or maiming for life of the football player is an essential part of a college education.

Trades unionism must be judged not so much by its misdeeds as by its ideals. We demand the same thing for the church and every other institution. You need not go very far back into the history of practically every great movement to find duplicated nearly everything that we are to-day denouncing in the trades union. These all have passed through their period of hysteria. The older unions are proverbially conservative, and men sometimes say that if all trades unions were of their type no one would object to them. But they were not always so. Most of them were at one time as radical as the newer unions. The time will come when the young giants among trades unions of our country will use their strength to better purpose.

Judging the value of trades unionism by the general direction in which it is going, it must be given the credit of bringing its adherents into the haven of better physical, social and moral conditions. And that must be the final test.

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

On Monday in this city was held a meeting of all the strikers in San Francisco. At this meeting addresses were made by President Reguin of the Shop Federation and Vice-President Atkinson of the Boiler Makers. The men were urged to stand loyally together in order that victory may be assured. Reports from the various divisions of the Southern Pacific continue to be encouraging, not a single report indicating the possibility of the railroad company being the victor. Dead engines and unfit rolling stock tell the story in every instance. Snow in the mountains is daily adding its toll to the predicament of the railroad company by way of disabling engines.

The railroad officials are now sending out emissaries to go among the strikers and urge them to return to work, using the argument that the strike is lost and that men in other sections are returning to the shops. In each instance these men tell the strikers that they are the only ones holding out and are foolish for so doing because strikers in other places have returned to work.

It is needless to state that such stories are falsehoods and without any foundation whatever, as the men are standing firm all along the line.

Contributions are needed, and with support of this character victory is assured.

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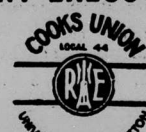


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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, March 5, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: T. J. Bell, drums, Local No. 367; W. J. Carter, pianist, Local No. 99; E. V. Alcorn, pianist, Local No. 466.

Transfers withdrawn: H. Anderson, Local No. 241; H. I. Smith, Local No. 466.

Wm. Sharp has returned from a six-weeks' trip to Honolulu, where he went for his health. He is much improved and will take up his engagement again next week.

Mr. Jos. Connelly, a member of this local for a number of years, died on Sunday last and was buried from the family residence, 314 Guerrero Street, Tuesday morning. He had many friends among the members who extend their sincere sympathies to the bereaved family.

The next regular meeting of the union will be

held at headquarters on Thursday, March 14th, at 1 p. m. Members are requested to attend. There will be several matters of importance before the meeting. The proposition of the union purchasing the pool tables now in the club rooms will be up for consideration.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Lever of South Carolina, which opposes the provisions of the Page Industrial Education bill. The latter bill is comprehensive and follows closely the ideas of the American Federation of Labor in reference to this subject. The Lever bill is introduced evidently in the sole interest of the agricultural colleges and eliminates many of the essential and important features of the general education bill. It is not thought, however, that the Lever bill will be considered seriously in the final determination.

MASS PROTEST DEMONSTRATION.

On Sunday afternoon, March 10th, at 2 o'clock, a mass protest meeting will be held in the Building Trades Temple, Fourteenth and Guerrero Streets. The horrors and brutalities of the Lawrence textile strike will be discussed by the following speakers: Andrew J. Gallagher, San Francisco Labor Council; Austin Lewis, Socialist party; Geo. Speed, Industrial Workers of the World; Frank McDonald, Building Trades Council; Selig Schulberg, Industrial Socialist League.

This meeting will also be addressed by Mrs. Fremont Older, who has just returned here from the scene of the titanic battle in the Eastern woolen mill city. Mrs. Older spent several days recently among the families of the strikers where she gained a wealth of experience concerning the conditions which the textile workers have been subjected to by the mill owners and which they are now fighting to improve.

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Because every piece of cloth for "Miller-Made" clothes, whether it has been "London" shrunk or "any other" shrunk, before we get it, is again shrunk in our own shops by our own process.

This lengthens the life of the fabric—strengthens it—prevents all stretching and "torturing" in the fashioning of "Miller-Made" Princeton clothes.

Because every "Miller-Made" garment is correctly styled and individually cut;

Because the linings and trimmings are "Miller-Made" quality;

Because the button-holes are made with the best silk button-hole twist;

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Because "Miller-Made" coats fit snug at the neck;

Because "Miller-Made" clothes are Union Made

The Spring showing of "Miller-Made" clothes includes stripe effects, gray mixtures and solid colors in all fashionable shades. Prices range \$10 to \$40.

We have assumed the exclusive agency of "Miller-Made" clothes and guarantee them to be made of the best fabrics money can buy. Absolutely all wool. All trimmings, such as canvas, hair cloth, linen, silesia and edging being shrunk by a cold water process before going into the garment. "Miller-Made" never have those wrinkled edges.

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CLOTHES
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THOMAS DAVIS & CO., Inc.
936 Market Street

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 1, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:05 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Application for Affiliation—Received from Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471, and Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers No. 14,145, and referred to organizing committee.

Credentials—Sign and Pictorial Painters—Ed. Oakels, R. Felchlin, W. P. Kennedy. Office Employees—A. T. McCreery, vice J. K. Jones. Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 509—Joseph Gallagher. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Congressman Raker and Senator Perkins, stating their position in regard to the closing down of the San Francisco Mint. From Cemetery Workers and Beer Bottlers No. 293, inclosing donations for the striking Railroad Shopmen. From District Council of Painters No. 8, inviting delegates to attend a mass meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, March 6th, for the purpose of discussing the employers' liability law. From Ship Scalpers' Union, containing a list of officers elected for the ensuing term. From A. F. of L., and striking Textile Workers, inclosing receipts for money forwarded.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Central Labor Council of Caguas, Porto Rico, containing tickets for raffle. From Glass Bottle Blowers' Union, containing resolutions adopted by their organization on the question of prohibition. From National Ice Cream Company, relative to the wage scale of Ice Cream Wagon Drivers. From Cap Makers No. 9, copy of wage scale submitted by one of the cap manufacturers in lieu of the union scale.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Commissioner of Immigration, in relation to a new immigration law. From Delegate Gallagher, inclosing copy of ordinance for the protection of persons employed in factories and other establishments.

Resolutions were presented by Delegate Gallagher, acknowledging labor's debt of gratitude to Clarence Darrow. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Gallagher, requesting equal payment of salaries to women employees in all departments of the city government as is paid to men. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Irwin, protesting against the action of civil and military authorities in Lawrence, Mass., and commending the action of Representatives Poindexter and Berger. Moved that the resolutions be adopted and request complied with; motion carried.

Reports of Unions—Reported that there was a label display in some of the stores and requested delegates to ask for the clerk's card when making purchases.

Label Section—Report of Section was read and ordered filed.

Executive Committee—Reported having considered the complaint of Stationary Firemen against the management of the Palace Hotel, and referred the matter to the president and secretary for adjudication; concurred in. On the wage scale of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union vs. Milk Dealers' Association, your committee reports that both sides were represented by large committees, and all matters pertaining to the scale were considered at great length, after which both sides were advised to get together and see if they could not agree upon some amicable arrangement; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reported the result of their efforts to amalgamate the Longshore Lumbermen and Lumber Clerks, and stated that an

arrangement had been made for a joint meeting to be held for the purpose of nominating officers. After considerable discussion as to the action of the organizing committee as raised by Delegate Mueller, it was moved that the action of the organizing committee be approved; motion carried. The committee also recommended that Steam Fitters No. 509, U. A., be admitted and the delegate seated; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported having approved legislation as follows: Bill to prohibit misrepresentation of conditions of employment. 2. Constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to fix a minimum wage rate in all occupations. The bills to be printed in "Labor Clarion" and criticism invited; concurred in. Committee recommended that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the feasibility of establishing an initiative and referendum league for the purpose of furthering labor legislation; concurred in. In the matter of Judge Murasky's decision declaring the local weights and measures ordinance void, committee recommends that the City Attorney be requested to vigorously prosecute an appeal to have the said decision reversed by the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court; concurred in. Recommends that Congressman Raker's Bill, H. R. No. 13,500, be indorsed; concurred in. The secretary of the Council was requested to notify Mr. Yoell to appear at the next meeting of committee.

Sub-Committee of Law and Legislative Committee—Reported on a number of suggestions offered by various organizations and delegates relative to street-car service. This matter was on motion re-referred to the committee; concurred in.

Special Committee—The committee for the protection of the Unemployed League reported that it had decided to cut down the advertisements in the eastern papers for six weeks. Have decided to have two hundred thousand postal cards printed, to be distributed throughout the country with a statement of conditions existing in California, as far as labor is concerned; also to send circular letters to all internationals warning workmen and women of the true conditions existing in San Francisco. The committee recommended that the Building Trades Council and the S. F. Labor Council be requested to donate the sum of \$1000 each to be used by the league in such manner as it deems best to cope with the situation; report concurred in.

Delegate from the Building Trades Council reported that it had already taken action, and the sum of \$1000 was donated.

Moved that the Council set aside \$1000 for the work of the league; motion carried.

Moved that the league devise ways and means to publish conditions concerning the unemployed in the foreign papers of America; carried.

Delegate McLeod reported for the special committee on telephone merger, that an organization had been formed to fight for the initiative, and prevent the merger, known as the Municipal Telephone and Anti-Merger League, and will hold their next meeting Tuesday evening, March 5th, Carpenters' Hall, 124 Fulton street.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Order of Business—Mr. Raymond Robins addressed the Council and gave an outline of the work of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, stating that they were advocating the minimum wage, taking measures to take care of immigration, investigating the high cost of living, and looking to secure measures to benefit the health and sanitation of the workers. He also dwelt upon the necessity of securing the co-operation of the great force of religion in all industrial struggles. After a very interesting and instructive talk, questions were invited by Mr. Robins, and were asked by a large number of delegates and answered by Mr. Robins. Moved

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Soft Drink and Mineral Water

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Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

MARY NORMAN

With a New Version of Her Famous "Women I Have Met."

IDA FULLER & CO.,

In Her New Spectacular Terpsichorean Production "IF."

WATSON'S FARMYARD CIRCUS; PERCY WAR-AM & CO., in "The Bosun's Mate"; KRANZ & WHITE; DONOVAN & McDONALD; COLE de LOSSE; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—VALERIE BERGERE & CO., presenting for the first time here "SHE WANTED AFFECTION," by Edgar Allen Wolf.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

that we tender Mr. Robins a rising vote of thanks for his very interesting and instructive address; motion carried.

Receipts—Amalgamated Carpenters, \$16; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Stage Employees, \$4; Post Office Clerks, \$6; Tailors, \$6; Cooks' Helpers, \$6; Drug Clerks, \$6; Newspaper Carriers, \$4; Typographical, \$20; Butchers, \$8; Bill Posters, \$6; White Rats Actors, \$2; Cemetery Workers, \$4; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Furniture Handlers, \$4; Office Employees, \$4; Composition Roofers, \$4; Steam Laundry Workers, \$20; Refund from L. A. Strike Committee, for telephone service, \$6.85; interest on Hall Association bonds, \$40. Total, \$206.85.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$9; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; Pacific Telephone Co., \$21.22; "Labor Clarion," \$30; W. N. Brunt Co., \$6.25; Isaac Upham & Co., \$1. Total, \$207.97.

Adjourned at 11:40 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

CONVICT LABOR.

The Maryland Button Company of New York was yesterday awarded the contract for the labor of the inmates of the city jail for the next five years by the jail board, the contract to begin at the expiration of the present contract of the Maryland Veneer and Basket Company, which expires April 22d next. The Maryland Button Company offers 35 cents per day for the labor of the men and women and state in their contract that they will be able to employ all the men and women that can be given them. This is an increase over the wages paid by the Maryland Veneer and Basket Company, which gave the men but 25 cents per day. The prisoners get 25 per cent. of that which they earn, the remainder going to the city.—Baltimore "American."

VALLEJO LABOR TEMPLE.

The Labor Temple committee of Vallejo expects to begin the erection of a Labor Temple at once, it having secured the necessary building permit from the City Council. About six months ago the committee in charge of securing a home for the unions of the Navy Yard city purchased a site almost adjoining the new Empress Theatre, which was opened last week, and the location is situated in what is considered as one of the most valuable business blocks in Vallejo. They propose to erect a temporary building on their valuable site and eventually erect a pretentious structure that will stand for ages to the energy and foresight of the union men and women of the metropolis of Solano County.

ORPHEUM.

Miss Mary Norman, who comes to the Orpheum next week, requires no introduction. Her monologue "Women I Have Met" has been brought up-to-date. Miss Ida Fuller, assisted by a corps of dancers, will appear in her beautiful and elaborate new spectacular terpsichorean production "If," the feature of which are "Love's Awakening," "Nymphs of Niagara by Night" and "Imps of the Inferno." Nothing funnier or more enjoyable has been presented in vaudeville that Sammy Watson's Farmyard Circus, which will appear next week. A trained donkey, dogs, cats, roosters, and a little pink pig are the dumb actors in this cast. Percy Waram, supported by a capable little company, will be seen in "The Bosun's Mate." Kranz and White sing and give a number of clever imitations. Next week will be the last of Donovan and McDonald and Cole de Losse. It will also conclude the engagement of Miss Valerie Bergere, who will present "She Wanted Affection."

RAYMOND ROBINS.

Raymond Robins spoke last Friday night before the Labor Council on the work of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, and recited many instances where religious men had rendered great service to the labor movement. His address was a most eloquent one and made a profound impression upon those who heard it, "and fools, who came to scoff, remained to pray."

Mr. Robins, at the conclusion of his discourse, was given a rising vote of thanks by the assembled delegates.

In speaking of his first experience with organized labor Mr. Robins said:

"At the age of eighteen I was working in the pit of a mine in the south. Nearby was a saloon. It had light, warmth and a paper. I filled my stomach once a week with beer. It was killing me but I did not know it. A refugee from a Colorado mine came to our place. He told me there was an organized Mine Workers' Union and that with a card I could earn \$4 a day. I went to Colorado. I cleaned cuspidors in the labor hall that I might get a card. With a union card I was able to earn \$4 a day. I had leisure; I had books; I had an opportunity to become a man and take a man's place in the world. That is what organized trade has done for me."

NEW CIVIC ORGANIZATION.

Last week in this city a new organization was formed by representative citizens of San Francisco which will be of great value to the city. Those who formed the new body were brought together by the agitation concerning the telephone merger and were representatives of the San Francisco Labor Council, Public Ownership Association, Geary-street Municipal Railway Association, New Era League, California Civic League, Women's Political League, and the Electrical Workers' Union. The preliminary meeting was held in the Pacific Building, and plans were outlined for a vigorous campaign on the petitions presented by the electrical workers concerning the telephone situation.

The league will be known as the Municipal Telephone and Anti-Merger League. Various committees were appointed to take up the work at once. O. L. Scott of the Public Ownership League was elected chairman, and Mrs. McKilligan secretary.

It is the intention of the league to form a permanent organization composed of representatives from all the civic bodies of the city for the purpose of furthering the cause of public ownership of public utilities.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES.

The free public lectures given by the Department of Education for the week beginning Monday, March 11th, will be as follows: Monday—Girls' High School, Hamilton Square, Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" (Richard Strauss' musical setting), Mrs. Sidney Ashe and Miss Ada Clement. Tuesday—McKinley School, Castro and Fourteenth Streets, "San Francisco's Water Supply," Hermann Schussler. Wednesday—Yerba Buena School, Greenwich, near Webster street, "Civic Center," by Jas. Rolph, Jr. Thursday—Adams School, Eddy, near Van Ness avenue, "Rome, the Eternal City," Henry Payot. Friday—Burnett School, Lane street and Newcomb avenue, "A Trip to Mexico," J. Emmet Hayden.

ORGANIZER WALDEN BUSY.

Organizer Walden of the laundry workers reports the Pasadena local in flourishing condition. At the last meeting of this local two new members joined and indications are good that every laundry worker in the Valley will become members of the union. Mrs. Walden has been asked to organize a local in San Pedro, which will be done during the coming week.



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Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$ 1,000,000.00
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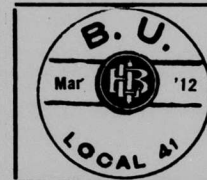
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MARCH, 1912

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- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co. 88 First
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(37) Altwater Printing Co. 2565 Mission
(104) Arnberger & Metzler. 560 Sacramento
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1632 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co. 711 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay. 166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster. 564 Howard
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co. 516 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co. 120 Church
(73) Belcher & Phillips. 509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 138 Second
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(65) *Blair-Murdoch Co. 68 Fremont
(89) Boehme & Mccready. 557 Clay
(99) *Bolte & Braden. 50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie. 718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus. 346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co. 327 California
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co. 880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(8) Bulletin. 767 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co. 16 Twenty-ninth
(121) *California Demokrat. 51 Third
(176) *California Press. 340 Sansome
(11) *Call, The. Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 635 Montgomery
(90) *Carlisle, A. & Co. 251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press. 3623 19th
(40) *Chronicle. Chronicle Building
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(97) Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
(120) Co-Operative Ptg. Co. 2330 Market
(206) Cottle Printing Co. 3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 44-46 East
(142) *Crockier, H. S. Co. 230-240 Brannan
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. 25 California
(12) Dettner Press. 451 Bush
(179) *Donaldson & Moir. 568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 718 Mission
(42) *Examiner. Third and Market
(102) Fleming & Co. 24-30 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J. 325 Bush
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch. 340 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co. 1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C. 311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P. 1059 Mission
(75) Gille Co. 2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co. Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. 1757 Mission
(193) Gregory, E. L. 245 Drumm
(190) Griffith, E. B. 540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 325 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(76) Hancock Bros. 263 Bush
(20) Hanhart Printing Co. 260 Stevenson
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co. 147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co. 533 Mission
(124) Johnson & Twilley. 1272 Folsom
(94) *Journal of Commerce. 51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion. 316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R. 243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow. 243 Front
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(118) Livingston, L. 317 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C. 2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T. 3388 Nineteenth
(9) *Mackey, E. L. & Co. 788 Mission
(175) Marnell & Co. 77 Fourth
(95) *Martin & Hearn. 563 Clay
(23) Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(216) Matthews, E. L. 2040 Polk
(68) Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery
(22) Mitchell, John J. 52 Second
(58) *Monahan, John. 311 Battery
(24) Morris, H. C. 343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. 445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co. 806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A. 218 Ellis
(65) McNeil Bros. 788 McAllister
(91) McNicoll, John R. 532 Commercial
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co. 2107 Howard
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) *Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 330 Jackson
(43) Nevins, C. W. 154 Fifth
(66) Nobby Printing Co. California & Kearny
(149) North Beach Record. 535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(59) Pacific Heights Printery. 2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co. 88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden. 509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm. 317 Front
(60) *Post. 727 Market
(109) Primo Press. 67 First
(133) Progress Printing Co. 228 Sixth
(43) Reynard Press. 72 Second
(64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave

- (61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J. 517 Montgomery Ave
(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co. 443 Pine
(226) San Francisco Litho Co. 509 Sansome
(154) *Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(84) *San Rafael Independent. San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin. San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News. Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(152) South City Printing Co. South San Francisco
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc. 343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co. 527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co. 1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(10) *Sunset Publishing House. 448-478 Fourth
(28) *Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(63) Telegraph Press. 66 Turk
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press. 1074 Guerrero
(114) Universal Press. 249 Minna
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(34) Williams, Jos. 410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 348A Sansome
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(93) Brown & Power. 327 California
(142) Crockier, H. S. 230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co. Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. 523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. 147-151 Minna
(100) Independent Press. 348A Sansome
(108) Kitchen, Jno. & Co. 67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co. 77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B. 523-531 Clay
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(47) Slater, John A. 147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P. 69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred. Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co. Battery and Green
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(226) San Francisco Litho. Co. 509 Sansome

PRESSWORK.

- (103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(134) Independent Press. 348A Sansome

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Bingley, L. B. 571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co. 141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. 509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co. 660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co. 343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co. 76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros. 138 Second

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Mutual Aid Society will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 at Faust Hall. At the last meeting of the society two candidates were admitted and several applications were received.

Word has been received from headquarters at Indianapolis fixing March 20th as the date for the election on Section 108. The executive council has submitted with the San Francisco proposition a substitute drawn up by themselves. They also submit a proposition providing for the investment of union funds, which should be carefully studied by the membership before voting thereon. The propaganda committee will address a circular to sister unions, urging them to vote for the San Francisco proposition rather than for the substitute of the executive council. Local members should also do as much as possible for the proposition presented by No. 21, and see to it that it receives a handsome majority.

The secretary desires that members of the union who are also Odd Fellows communicate with him, as an effort is being made to have the work of the Grand Lodge of the Order taken from a non-union office and have it placed in some other office conducted under union conditions. In doing this work members of the union who belong to the Order can be of great service to the Allied Printing Trades Council. Kindly send names in.

The committee to investigate charges against certain members accused of having attended a secret meeting in this city during convention week, in violation of the laws of the union, have held several sessions and examined a number of witnesses during the past week. The meetings are being held in Room 19 in the Investors' Building, adjoining headquarters.

It is reported that Val Hassmer has been ordered to the country for the benefit of his health.

There is no improvement in conditions print-orially in the city, and the reading room at headquarters is daily crowded with idle men. It was believed that business would pick up about the first of March, but at present there is no indication of anything better in the near future. Inform your Eastern friends that all lines of industry are at a standstill in this city, in spite of the advertisements to the contrary.

Since last reports, Boston, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Houston have endorsed the insurgent ticket, as well as a number of smaller unions. Minneapolis turned Hays down, although he attended the meeting. Omaha beat McCullough more than two to one. The Southern cities, with few exceptions, have endorsed Barker. If reports contained in our exchanges stand for anything, Barker, Duncan and Cobb will win by a large margin.

All ministers, it would seem from this story, are not good proofreaders. One of them in Indiana, who frequently expressed surprise at the many typographical errors in newspapers, and who recently had a program printed for a special service, discovered this. He requested that, in order that there should be no errors in it, the proof should be submitted to him. This was done, and the errors corrected according to his marking. Imagine the consternation of the congregation when in being presented with the printed program they were confronted by the disconcerting intelligence, "Jesus resigns and heaven rejoices!"

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Stevedores—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 344 Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate ave.

Hatters—Jas. McGrickard, secretary, 184 6th.

Holsting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horsehoes—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at Continental Hotel, Thursdays, at 11:30; Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

Notes in Union Life

During the past two weeks the following deaths of trade unionists have been reported: Albert J. Lewis of the ship joiners; Joseph P. Connolly of the musicians; John Lewis of Carpenters No. 17; John A. Rynn of Electrical Workers 633; John Shaughnessy of the riggers and stevedores; Chas. Zang of the steam engineers; John Keohane of the riggers and stevedores; Michael Murphy of the riggers and stevedores; Henry C. Hubbard of the railroad conductors; Henry Cunningham of the marine engineers; Alvin B. Reed of the letter carriers.

All wage differences between the Pacific Telephone Company and the electrical workers of California, Oregon, Washington and the panhandle district of Idaho, have been settled, as a result of a series of conferences which were held between the corporation and the Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers, after a referendum vote had been taken on the proposition by the various locals of the Pacific Coast district. The agreement provides for double time for all overtime work, and carries a slight wage increase for some of the mechanics.

Bakers' Union No. 24 has set aside \$1000 from its treasury to provide for its members who are out of work. Those who are not employed will receive \$4 per week until they find work. Members working one day per week will receive a benefit of \$2. The union appointed E. Hansel, W. Stosch, A. Marshall, E. Eisold, C. Larson, P. Nohles and Fred Brisco as a committee to draft a new wage scale and working agreement to become effective on May 1st.

While but little progress is reported in the strike of the caulkers and shipwrights, the men are standing firm in their demands for the closed shop and \$5 per day. Some of the members of the union have found employment with independent shipowners. Meanwhile many ships are tied up and there is much work waiting to be done. For this reason it is believed that the strike will be of short duration, and will result in a complete victory for the union.

The Stationary Firemen's Union held an enjoyable smoker and high jinks in the Labor Temple Tuesday night. The members of the Steam Engineers' Union were present as guests of honor, and were entertained with a program, including boxing bouts, vocal and instrumental numbers, recitations, monologues and speeches by labor leaders. Refreshments were served at the close of the entertainment. It was the most successful affair in the history of the Stationary Firemen's Union.

General Organizer A. C. Bock addressed the meeting of the local joint executive board of the culinary crafts last evening upon the necessity of harmony among the unions of the culinary craft.

United Laborers' Union has reached a satisfactory settlement with the contractors engaged in installing the salt water auxiliary fire system.

The Hackmen's Union has removed its headquarters from Foresters' Hall to the Labor Temple, where the meetings of the organization will be held in the future.

The Photo-Engravers' Union is to take a referendum vote upon the proposition of purchasing labor temple bonds. E. G. Sayres has been elected a delegate to the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco. James Dunne and William Smith have been nominated for a place on the executive committee. The election will be held at the next meeting of the union.

The wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of members of the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union have organized a ladies' auxiliary and will prepare to receive and entertain the delegates and their families who will attend the convention of the International Union to meet in this city next June.

Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10

B. KATSCHINSKI

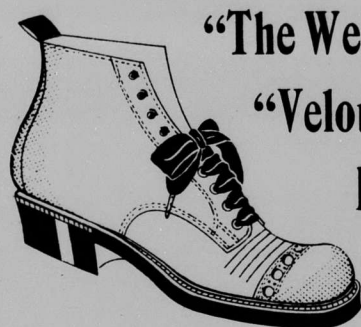
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"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

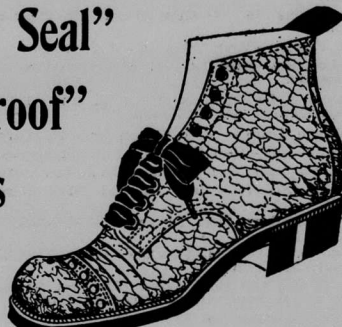
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Specials in Wet Weather Union-Stamped Shoes



"The Wear Well"
"Velour Calf"
Bluchers
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A neat, stylish shoe that will give splendid wear—Made of Dull "Velour Calfskin" Blucher Cut—"Round toe" shape, tipped toes—Sewed extension soles—Military heels—"Union Stamped"\$2.50



"Alaska Seal"
"Wet Proof"
Bluchers
\$4.00

A Health Preserving Shoe that keeps the foot dry—Made of Special oil-tanned "Alaska Seal" leather (absolutely waterproof) Blucher Cut, "Nature Shape" toes, full weight double soles, (viscolized) broad "flange heels"—"Union Stamped"\$4.00

WHY A PROVISION TRADES COUNCIL IS
NEEDED.

By Arthur H. Dodge.

The San Francisco Labor Council has decided to organize a Provision Trades Council, to be composed of the culinary workers, the bakers and confectioners, the butchers, milk and ice wagon drivers, brewery workmen and all other crafts engaged in the handling of food supplies. That such a council is needed in San Francisco at the present time ought to be evident to every thinking trade unionist. A number of signs now point to a concerted effort on the part of the Citizens' Alliance, in the near future, to attempt to inaugurate the open shop in this city.

In this policy the enemies of organized labor will be singularly favored by San Francisco having been chosen as the city in which a world's fair is to be held in 1915. Thousands of unemployed from all parts of the United States are already here, and before the end of another year thousands of more superfluous workmen will be with us from all parts of the world. It is the provision trades that have the most to fear from this influx of the unemployed, because these crafts, as yet, are not as well organized, either in San Francisco or the East, as the building trades, the metal trades or the printing trades. The principal protection enjoyed by the provision trades at the present time is the yearly contracts, entered into with their employers, and these contracts, the writer is informed, may be annulled by either party giving sixty days' notice.

These facts make it apparent that, if the provision trades are to maintain present working conditions while the fair is being built and after it is over, they must form a closer affiliation or, as President Gompers has expressed the idea, "A general federation of those crafts engaged in common activities."

Just as various mechanics are needed in the construction of a large building, so are many different lines of skill represented in the maintenance of every large hotel or restaurant. These are the broilers and fryers, the sauce cooks and roast cooks, the waiters and confectioners and the men who prepare those appetiz-

ing "Martini's" and "Manhattans." But these employes, skilled as they may be, can do nothing without supplies. It is the retail delivery wagon drivers, the milk, ice and bread wagon drivers and others who deliver foodstuffs that would be the backbone of any Provision Trades Council that might be organized in San Francisco.

A superb organization is that of the Building Trades Council, including in its membership everyone in any way connected with building, yet a Provision Trades Council, under efficient leadership, would be a stronger body. Why? Because while mechanics are almost indispensable to modern civilization, yet society is even more dependent upon those who care for our immediate physical wants.

Feeding the people, then, is the common bond that should unite a number of isolated crafts into one large organization—a Provision Trades Council.

SUPERVISORS ACT.

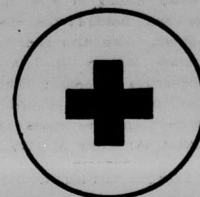
The following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Board of Supervisors at its meeting on Monday afternoon:

Whereas, There are at present in San Francisco a large number of unemployed men and women, many of whom have been lured hither by false and misleading reports and advertisements published throughout the country, representing that there exists a demand for labor in connection with the Exposition; and

Whereas, This condition operates injuriously to the interests of our citizens, and will, unless corrected, prove a serious detriment to the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, the labor forces now available at a moment's notice are more than sufficient to meet any possible demand now, or for a considerable time to come, and we would therefore warn all persons seeking employment against coming to San Francisco, since by so doing they are likely to be disappointed in their own hopes and certain to increase the evils of unemployment among the people already here.

SAN FRANCISCO LABEL SECTION.



The above is a fac-simile of the blue cross button issued by the San Francisco Label Section to any union man or woman who pledge themselves to buy only union-made goods and patronize union labor only; and the same is doing very effective work along the line of boosting the union label, card and button. The Label Section also has succeeded in getting several of the downtown merchants to put on display complete windows of only union labeled wearing apparel.

The San Francisco Label Section is to be highly complimented on the active work it is doing in behalf of organized labor and the union label, card and button; and surely deserves the affiliation and support of every labor union in this city in order to keep up the good work, for the union label is the best organizer we have. To its secretary, J. P. Griffin, can be attributed much of the success of the Label Section, for his untiring efforts in its behalf, for he is a real live wire in that position.

An agitation committee is also out nightly visiting every labor organization trying to awaken all union men and women to the necessity of realizing the power of the union label and what a mighty weapon it is in our hands if properly used, and the influence it can wield.

Wear a blue cross button, and buy only union-made products. By so doing you show the purchasing power of organized labor and create a greater feeling of self-reliance.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. **

Hills Bros.



TEA
and
COFFEE
AT YOUR GROCERS